AWAIIAN GAZETTE

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

Subscription Rates: Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TRADE WITH HAWAII.

FRIDAY

year. The nine-month statement ending with September, issued by the Dethe shipments from the United States to its noncontiguous territory amounted to \$36,552,174, against \$29,929,979 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, an increase of 61/2 million dollars, and that the shipments of merchandise to the United States from its noncontiguous territory in the same period amounted to \$66,550,150, against \$47,141,658 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, a gain of over 19 millions. Thus the total commerce between the United States and its noncontiguous territory amounts to over 103 million deliars in the nine months ending with September, 1905, against 77 millions in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

These figures relate to merchandise only and do not include the gold and silver, of which the shipments from Alaska to the United States were nearly 7 million dollars of gold produced in that territory and 5% millions of foreign gold shipped from Alaska, being presumably that originating in British territory adjacent thereto. This shows a total increase of over 25 million dollars in the trade between the United States and its noncontiguous territory in the nine months just ended, as compared with the corresponding nine months of the preceding year. It was not until 1904 that the commerce between the United States and the various areas now designated as its noncontiguous territory had reached as much as 100 million dollars, but it seems likely that the total for the present year will reach fully 125 million dollars.

This increase in the trade above referred to is found in the movements of commerce to and from each of the important areas in question, except in the single instance of merchandise shipped from Alaska to the United States. In this there is a falling off of a little less than 2 million dollars compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, this reduction being apparently due to a shortage in the shipments of salmon, which in the nine months of 1905 amounted to but 173/2 million pounds against 39 millions in the corresponding nine months of the preceding year, the value being 2 million dollars less than that of the corresponding months of 1904. In shipments from the United States there was an increase of nearly 2 million dollars to Alaska, of over 3 million dollars to Porto Rico, about 1 million dollars to the Philippine Islands, and nearly a million to the Hawaiian Islands. In shipments from the noncontiguous territory to the United States there was an increase of about 5 million dollars from Porto Rico, of over 4 million dollars from the Philippine islands, and of about 12 millions from the Hawaiian Islands, but a decrease, tional. as above mentioned, of about 2 millions from Alaska, due apparently to a shortage in salmon shipments during the period in question.

The contrast in the trade of the United States with these territories as compared with the period prior to annexation is interesting. In the nine months ending September, 1897, the year prior to the annexation of Porto Rico, the shipments of merchandise from that island to the United States amounted to \$1,767,028, as against \$16,176,676 in the nine months just ended. The shipments from the Hawaiian Islands to the United States in the nine months ending with September, 1897, amounted to \$13,044,231, as against \$35,689,791 in the nine months just ended. The shipments from the Philippine Islands to the United States in the nine months ending with September, 1897, amounted to \$3,362,060, as against \$11,792,724 in the nine months just ended. For Alaska there are no figures other than estimates for years prior to 1900. On the export side (shipments from the United States to these territories), the shipments from our own ports to Porto Rico in the nine months ending with September, 1897, were \$1,504,974, against the \$11,486,300 in the nine months ending with September of the present year; those to the Hawaiian Islands in the nine months of 1897 were \$3,766,268, against \$8,968,049 in the corresponding months of the present year, and those to the Philippine Islands in the rine months of 1897, \$54,660, against \$4,482,537 for the nine months of the present year. In addition to the above, there are small shipments to and from the smaller islands-Guam, Midway, Tutuila, etc. To Tutuila during the nine months ending with September, 1905, the shipments were \$58,296; to the Mid-

As to the character of the articles entering into this trade with the noncontiguous territory of the United States, which promises to amount to 125 million dollars during the present year, it may be said that the chief item of to \$33,113,471 of raw sugar and \$1,752,791 of refined. This trade in shipments of refined sugar from Hawaii to the United States is quite new and aggregated in the nine months of 1905, 33,136,858 pounds, while the record of the corresponding months of the preceding year shows no shipments of refined sugar from the islands to the United States. In the trade with Porto Rico the most important of the shipments to the United States is also sugar, which amounted to \$13,040,802, out of a total of \$16,108,406, the next largest item being cigars, \$1,812,855, leaf tobacco, \$392,651, sea island cotton, \$146,730 and coffee, \$98,827. From the Philippines the most important shipments to the United States were Manila hemp, \$9,522,857, and sugar, \$2,216,249, against only \$342,440 of sugar in the corresponding months of last year,

The shipments to these islands and to Alaska include practically all the articles of a general character which we export to other countries. To Alaska, for example, the shipments of the nine months included \$541,511 worth of breadstuffs, of which flour was \$248.571, oats \$152.756, and preparations for table food \$57,654. In addition to this there was \$199,990 worth of bituminous coal, \$134,846 worth of coffee, \$285,112 worth of fruits and nuts, \$2,251,659 worth of manufactures of iron and steel, of which \$545,089 was tin plates for use in making cans for the shipment of salmon; also \$1,444,034 worth of provisions, comprising meat and dairy products. Of the \$8,880,630 worth of mercotton manufactures of various sorts, largely cotton cloths, \$1,009,940 manufactures of iron and steel, practically one million dollars' worth of mineral oil, of which the bulk was shipped out of the United States in the crude form, and about one-half million dollars' worth of lumber and manufactures of wood. To Porto Rico the shipments of cotton manufactures amounted to \$1,745,069, of which \$1,210,308 was in cotton cloths. Another important item in the shipcorresponding months of the preceding year. Still another important shipment from the United States to Porto Rico was rice of domestic production, corresponding months of the preceding year to \$1,766,681. In addition to this, there was shipped to Porto Rico in the nine months ending September, 1905, \$1,188,532 worth of provisions, comprising meat and dairy products. In the shipments from the United States to the Philippine Islands in the nine months ending September, 1905, manufactures of iron and steel amounted to \$797,496, provisions to \$340,758, boots and shoes to \$147,682, and cotton cloths to \$497,-250, against \$286,015 in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

A continuous line of railroad from Alaska to Argentina is among the possibilities of the next ten years. The South Americans are gradually conmeeting up and the Mexicans and North Americans have covered more than three-fifths of the territory under their control. When the through line has been completed the United States ought to be able to cut Europe out of a great deal of its Latin-American trade.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

in a graphic article in Purity Aponton Arthur St. Reives tells have surrered cities have taken up the fight against communition and are constituting free homestalk for toboroulous policies. Now hork is taking the lend in the fight. and has already necessiated aptended results. In a mutaboli, the doub rate in New York his trea reduced applicate in tweive years, and the city's elaborate turned to Wattake system of prevention has hardly began to be put into full operation. Twelve tonded the football game in a body ones of tuberenlasis. Public institutions were required so report cases coming under their supervision, and private physicians were requested to do so. In 1897 the board of health adopted regulations requiring notification in all cases. DECEMBER 29 Since then the regulations have been entureed more strictly each year, and the good results show in the purvelous decrease in the death rate.

The health department has prepared maps of the city showing every house, The commerce of the United States with its noncontiguous territory in and on these maps are platted every ease of death from tuberculosis. Thus the 1905 seems likely to exceed by many million dollars that of any preceding centers of infection are reached, and with the aid of the tenement house department conditions that give rise to the disease are remedied. As soon as notice is received of a death the house is thoroughly furnigated, either by the partment of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, shows that health department or by the family physician, if he is reliable. The work of cure is even more carefully and vigorously prosecuted. The health department's free clinic within the past ten months has treated upwards of 3000 new cases, besides more than 15,000 old ones strendy under treatment. With the aid of the New York Diet Kitchen Association milk and eggs are distributed free to the poor patients, and their welfare is carefully looked after in their homes. A sanitarium for the free treatment of incipient tuberculosis which was built to accommodate 100 patients has been enlarged to accommodate 250 more, and 1290 acres of land, 1400 feet above sea-level, seventy-six miles from New York, have been purchased by the city as a country resort for its patients. On this land physicians' quarters, small cottages, shacks, leantos, tents and other inexpensive structures will be erected. Later on, more substantial buildings will be erected, such as an infirmary, reception wards and a steam plant. The New York department of charities, which works independently of the health departent, also has a free hospital for the treatment of consumption, and has started to erect a model sanitarium on Staten Island at a cost of \$2,000,000, to be the finest of its kind in the world.

Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities have taken up the work on the lines in which New York has been the pioneer, and all of them have established free hospitals.

PCRTUGUESE IMMIGRATION.

It is to be hoped that the effort to bring a thousand Portuguese families Olaf Sorenson and Superintendent Bab-Hawaii may succeed. Naturally there are difficulties in the way, but they bitt go to Waiaiua today to settle up may not prove insuperable. There is no more desirable class of immigrants. Well trained at home, especially in agriculture, they carry with them the family idea and also their religious faith, which holds them to a moral standard, and they are industrious, economical, and prudently ambitious.

Nor are the Portuguese lacking in preparation for American citizenship. The many points of resemblance, especially in politics and the administration of the law, between Portugal and England, have been often observed by students of history. Equality before the law is practically understood and enforced in Portugal, where justice is administered with an even hand. The lower house of the Cortes is a representative body, the members of which are elected, and the qualification for the exercise of the suffrage is purely educa-

It is common knowledge, of a kind, however, to be well considered, that Portugal has been a great power in the seas, and now holds important possessions in the Atlantic, and in Asia and Africa. The Azores and the Madeiras are incorporated into the kingdom itself. But the Cape Verd Islands. Portuguese East Africa, Goa, Danao, Din, Macao, and other tributaries are colonially administered. Brazil was discovered by Cabral, in 1500, and settled by Portuguese. It was there that, during the Napoleonic regime, the royal family was sheltered. In 1822, the empire of Brazil was founded, and Dom Pedro, the last emperor held the throne, until the United States of Brazil was formed, and

proved himself to be and was acknowledged as one of the most intelligent, liberal and advanced monarchs in the world. The vast area of Brazil, more than three millions of square miles, with its great diversity of productions and its innumerable opportunities for agriculture and mining, coupled with the ract that the Portuguese language is firmly established there, constitutes a great attraction to emigrants from Portugal. A population of only eighteen millions in that favored portion of the earth's surface is capable of almost indefi-

The Portuguese government, unlike the government of Italy, does not encourage emigration, except to its own dependencies, which offer great inducements to Portuguese immigrants. Nevertheless there is a swift movement of settlers of that nationality to Brazil and to the Argentine Confederation. It may be safely anticipated that the thousand families required cannot be procured on the mainland. The number of Portuguese now in Hawaii, however, is about 14,000, and, while their experience has not been altogether satisfactory and many of the original Portuguese immigrants and their descendants have gone to California and to other parts of the republic, the connection between the Bank of Hawaii was started. The the resident Portuguese and the Azores, from which they were originally and bank has doubled its capital from the shipments from the Hawaiian Islands is sugar, which amounted in that period chiefly obtained, is very close, and this fact may operate to aid the proposed original \$300,000, and has surplus and effort to meet the labor demand of the plantations, without contravening American policy. The inhabitants of the Azores are now probably slightly in excess Washington, Governor Carter has been of 250,000, while the population of the Madeiras, chiefly devoted to wine and notified that Dr. L. Zehutner, director sugar, does not exceed 134,000. It is among these people, if anywhere within of the Institute of Agriculture. State the Portuguese dominions, that "assisted" immigrants may be procured, but, of Bahia, Brazil, is coming here to in this special direction, the result of the experiment may be regarded as study the production of sugar cane.

If compelled to turn to northern Italy to supply the labor demand, qualified laborers may be unquestionably induced to come, but, in reference to citizenship and the Americanization of the territory, the Portuguese are preferable.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

The downfall of various banks in the East suggest that a panic and a cycle of hard times may be due. The United States has had a long period of prosperity and lean years are quite apt to follow fat ones. However, the resident physician of the Queen's, has financial papers preserve an optimistic tone, Dun's Review for December treating the Wall Street situation as follows: "There should be no surprise regarding the recent pressure in the money market, since it has arisen from natural causes in a most commonplace manner. Three leading factors are chandise shipped from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, \$705,250 was chiefly responsible: unprecedented requirements of legitimate business, foreign needs that have taken funds abroad at an unexpected time, and speculative given his freedom yesterday on his activity which carried securities to the highest point on record. It is possible that the crisis might have been averted had only two of these factors been in evidence, but all three have proved too much for available supply of money. That the dominant interests in Wall Street expected this advance in money rates was demonstrated a few weeks ago when they prepared for the stock ments to Porto Rico was manufactures of iron and steel, which amounted in market campaign by liberal borrowing of six months' money when it could the nine months ending September, 1905, to \$1,681,682, against \$548,254 in the be had around 4 per cent. They then proceeded to advance the prices of securities until the average of the sixty most active railway stocks closed at \$117.90 on October 25. Had the general public come forward and purchased amounting in the nine months ending September, 1905, to \$1,918,043, and in the freely at these high prices on narrowly margined accounts, there would have appeared violent declines of from 5 to 10 points or more when call money touched 25 per cent. But even when pressure was greatest the declines amounted to only a few points, and the total fall from the highest position only amounted to an average of about \$4.00. This indicates very clearly that the large operators were well supplied with money at a normal rate of interest."

The fact that the total value of the 1905 crop in the United States will fall little short of four billion dollars (\$4,000,000,000) ought to keep prosperity going for at least another year,

Much public sentiment of Dorens Society origin, has been made against prize-fighting in the navy and fist-fighting at Annapolis. It seems to be over looked that fighting is the trade of naval officers and men and that anything not plainly inhuman in the line of practice is to be desired. In war we want men who have learned to give and take hard blows, who have developed their Evidently Mrs. Fitzsimmons has no use for a husband who can not hope to be a champion again. It was her womanly encouragement—her shout of "Hit him in de slats, Bob!"—which made Fitzsimmons what he became at Carson City. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and Carson City. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city. So long as he kept up to his work Mrs. Fitz was a loving and carson city cars

LOCAL BREVITIES.

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oh the Married Loan

Two troops of the Tided Cavalry at Beyon hundred troops, using her care,

visited the goo and Marina valley year Mrs. J. E. Higgins, who has under-

gone an operation for appendicttle, is oproving rapidly. Five persons were confirmed at 8t

Clement's church Sunday evening by ishop Restarick. Miss Daisy Smith has been chosen

secretary of the Board of Education to second Dr. Rodgers. The ballways of the Judiciary Build-

ing are being scraped preparatory to repainting and recalcimining. A new three-story business structure is to be built on the Kukui street ex-

tension by a Chinese society.
Mr. and Mrs. Pierro Jones announce the engagement of their daughter Na-

iani to Mr. Raiph S. Lyon. Mrs. S. H. Mallory and daughter and Mrs. D. J. Thayer of Iowa are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roy Chamberlain.

Mrs. W. A. Connor, wife of Capt. Connor, superintendent of the harbodredging, departed yesterday for the Col. Dorst of the Third Cavalry has

had quite a record. He was all through the Indian campaigns, culminating in the capture of Geronimo. Mr. Jennings and daughter. Miss

Katherine Jennings, of Portland, Ore. departed yesterday on the Kinau for volcano, to remain ten days.

John F. Baker, the statuesque Hawal-lan who posed for the Kamehameha statue, and who returned from a mainland trip in the Manchuria departed for Hilo yesterday on the Kinau. He has bought some interests at Goldfields Deputy Attorney General Prosser, land matters, re the transfer of old school premises to the Bishop Estate in exchange for land now used as a school site.

Some changes are contemplated in the personnel of F. A. Schaefer & Co., importers, commission merchants, insurance agents and sugar factors, on the first of the year. One of these is the the retirement from the partnership of either Mr. Lanz or Mr. Focke.

Commander Pond, in comand of the naval transport Lawton, called on Governor Carter yesterday afternoon, but was unable to see him, owing to executive being in close consultation with a committee at the time. An army officer met the same fate.

The Kauai people desired Hon. D. P. R. Isenberg to represent that island in the Wasington delegation. Mr. Isenberg could not accept, and an effort is now being made to reach Eric Knudsen, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Hawaii. Mr. Knudsen is now in the East.

The employes of the road and garbage departments want another payday on December 29 for the New Year's festivities. A petition has been presented to the Supervisors to this effect. The board will meet tonight. As it takes three days at least to get up the rolls it is not likely the men will be paid off

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Francis J. Berry, formerly a mem ber of the Hawalian bar, is a director of the Manila American newspaper.

The Thursday Club takes a vacation, postponing tonight's talk until later in the season. Pratt will open the season of 1906 next It was eight years ago yesterday that

profits amounting to \$348,255,47.

Through the Brazilian embassy Supt. Babbitt of the Education de

partment, Deputy Attorney General Prosser and Olaf Sorenson of the Survey department went to Walalua yes terday to investigate a proposal tor acquiring a schoolhouse site by ex change. Miss Helen Wood and Miss Wagner,

trained nurses from St. Luke's pital, San Francisco, have joined the Queen's hospital staff. Dr. Sawyer, returned to his post from a vacation of three months on the mainland.

Leon Kissler, held at the police station on Tuesday for investigation in connection with the "rolling" clerk of the transport Buford, was promise that he leave the islands within five days. Kissler pleaded guilty yesterday to being a vag.

MAY CHANGE BASE OF NEGOTIATIONS

Geo. H. Fairchild, manager of the Makee Sugar Co., called on Land Commissioner Pratt late yesterday afternoon. It is probable, though not yet decided, that Messrs, Pratt, Fairchild and James B. Castle will proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., shortly, with a view to effecting a satisfactory agreement with the Molokans there, whereby they will come here to settle on the Kapas

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

There is not the least danger in giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to small children as it contains no opium or other harmful drug. It has an established reputation of more than thir

SUMMERS CARDS

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

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SESSION SALES (Morning Session.)

10 Ewa, 27,125. SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. 100 Ewa, 27; 5 Hon. R. T. & L. Co. ofd., 101.50; 50 Haw. Sug. Co., 33. NOTICE.

The Exchange adjourns to Saturday, December 30. Summer vacation.

LUCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu, Thursday, December 28.

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METEOROLOGICAL RECORD. asued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

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Note:-Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour. ALEX. McC. ASHLEY. Section Director.

TTDDG GTTW AND MOON

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New moon Dec. 25 at 5:32.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu

ulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours. the whole group